723 "latent enemies of the people." Mobilization exercises
722 are periodically staged, to test the apparatus. Speakers addressing mass meetings denounce American and British "imperialists" and "warmongering aggressors." War morale permeates the administrative apparatus, the Party and army circles. Workers are urged to strain every effort for the "defense of the Soviet motherland" and to increase the output.

[207] Radio listening sets are still in existence. Their number is considerably smaller than before the war, inasmuch as permits are required. Such permits are given by the authorities to "loyal citizens" and every applicant would automatically place himself under suspicion. "Radio points" are installed in KP/b clubs, "Red Corners," and loudspeakers blare out the broadcasts from Vilnius and Moscow.

Nevertheless, several hundred unregistered radio receiving sets are owned illegally, and foreign broadcasts are heard.

Population and Minorities

162 Lithuania presently has roughly 2,300,000 inhabitants—a loss of 200,000 within the single year 1948. However, over 200,000 Soviet nationals—armed forces, MGB, MVD, and settlers—replaced the natives. The colonists settled where the long arm of the guerrillas cannot reach them—in large cities and in the areas where there were Russian settlements prior to 1940: in Zarasai county, and at Jonava and Kruonis. Russians are also settled in the Klaipėda District and in the western areas (Samagitia) which were largely depopulated by the retreating Germans and several "operations" of the MVD-MGB. Few Russians settled along the Polish-Lithuanian frontier and some 20,000 Lithuanians "repatriated" from Poland were moved there. East Prussia—in both the Russian and Polish-annexed sections—is settled predominantly by White-ruthenes (Byelorussians), presumably in an attempt to erect a Whiteruthenian "wedge toward the sea" which would finally cut off Lithuania from the Baltic.

Kaunas has a population of 150,000, of whom 60% are Lithuanians. Vilnius has a population of about 160,000, of whom 37% are Lithuanians, 23% are Poles, 40% are Russians and others. There is no longer a separate Polish underground since the "repatriation" of Poles.

There are practically no native Germans left, but there are thousands of German vagrants, mostly women and children who seek food and work on farms. Some Tatars, Karaims and Gypsies survived.

563 About 3,000 native Jews stayed in the country and some 15,000 other Jews arrived from Russia. The Jews settled in the cities and occupy the more important posts in the administration. Their children attend Russian schools exclusively. For these reasons, the natives distrust Jews. Even those Jews whom the Lithuanians had saved from extermination during the Nazi occupation at great personal risk, avoid helping those who aided them. In fact, when now approached for aid to save their benefactors from deportation, they complain that "food had been bad" when they were hiding on Lithuanian farms.

In Butrimonys, where some 100 Jewish families lived before the war, only several families survived. One of the surviving Jews was especially ungrateful toward the farmer who had saved him at great per-

563 sonal risk: when the Russians arrived, the Jew informed them that a person who had secreted a Jew from the Nazis might most likely secret a "bandit" from the Russians—and the poor farmer was executed and his family exiled.

000 This reasoning seems to be generally adopted by the Russians—and no "heroics" are told them. The Russians show no excitement whatever regarding the massacres perpetrated by the Nazis. They conducted no special investigation or excavations—the Nazi practices too closely parallel those of the Soviets. .....Only in instances where they were tipped off that people had been executed clothed and unrobbed—did the Russians make excavations in quest for valuables. . . . They gathered up coins, jewelry, pulled gold from teeth, and ceremoniously reburied the skeletons.

Education

874 The University of Vilnius with medical and chemistry departments, and the University of Kaunas with
871 departments of medicine, architecture, construction, technology and chemistry, are functioning. Both universities provide compulsory instruction in "Marxism-Leninism Science" and military training. A Veterinarian Academy and the lower classes of the Agricultural Academy function at Kaunas. The Pedagoguic Institute and an Art Institute with classes in scultpure, architecture, graphics and painting are open in Vilnius. The Commercial Institute is at Klaipeda. The upper classes of the Agricultural Academy are still housed in the ruins of Dotnuva.

Eighty percent of the faculty staff and student body are Lithuanians. Deputy Rectors, in charge of "political education," are Russian MVD-men. Most of the aliens are concentrated in Vilnius. The total student body numbers about 6,000 (compared with over 2,000 university students in Western Germany).

Of secondary schools, there are about 90 gymnasia and 189 progymnasia with 65,000 students, and about 20 special schools of agriculture, orchardry, gardening, forestry, cattle breeding, bookkeeping, etc. The secondary schools follow an 8-year program—a recession to the antiquated pre-1914 system. The Russian language is taught from the third grade of grammar school. All textbooks are translations of Russian authors exclusively. Prewar textbooks are withdrawn from circulation and systematically destroyed.

186 In 1944 and 1945, the National Anthem of Lithuania was tolerated as a "national song" over the radio and at some official functions, but was banned from schools. It is still sung in some churches but is no
876 longer heard elsewhere.

626 Since 1946, school programs were systematically purged of all "western bourgeois" influence. In libraries, books of western authors were replaced by propaganda "masterpieces" of Russian literature. The Michurin theory is preached, and professors are compelled to publicly "confess" their former heresy. Every dissertation on any subject must faithfully seek some quotation from Stalin and Lenin "science" to prove the infallibility. Only students whose parents never owned more than 18 hectares of land are admitted to universities—others are "outlaws."

The universities demand that matriculating students submit loyalty certificates issued by local Party offices. The University of Kaunas still adheres to the

5:Masiliūnas G-4, 5 (no date)1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

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Subjects of instruction	Hours a week by grades—							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Religion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Lithuanian language and general literature	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	30
French	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	28
Second foreign language (German, English, or Russian)	---	---	---	5	5	5	3	18
Latin	---	---	4	4	4	3	3	18
History	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	17
Citizenship	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Elements of philosophy	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4
Geography	---	2	2	2	2	2	---	10
Mathematics	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	23
Natural sciences	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	22
Drawing	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	14
Physical culture and pre-military training for boys	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28
Physical culture for girls	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	18
Manual training and housekeeping for girls	1	2	2	2	2	3	---	12
Music and singing	2	2	2	2	2	---	---	10
Total for girls	32	32	32	36	36	37	35	240
Total for boys	32	31	31	36	36	36	36	238

All the subjects listed are compulsory. Pupils who do not do well in any of them are not granted the secondary school leaving certificate. In the schools of national minorities in which the language of instruction is not Lithuanian, the program is quite different.

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5:Masiliūnas G-4, 5 (no date)1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

[563] Instead of the second foreign language, the language of instruction and general literature are taught. There are only 23 weekly lessons in French, 12 in drawing, 25 in physical culture and pre-military training, and 9 in manual training and housekeeping for girls.

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Schools Public or Private

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Nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine secondary school students were attending 66 gymnasia and 34 progymnasia in 1937; in 1919 there were 5 gymnasia and 33 progymnasia with 9,213 students. These schools may be either State (public) or private. The former are founded and maintained by the State; the latter, with the permission of the Minister of Education, by corporations, ecclesiastical orders, and private individuals. All the private schools are under the control of the Ministry of Education which grants subventions toward their maintenance, sends official delegates to inspect the work carried on in them, and appoints their teachers. The students in some of the private gymnasia enjoy all the privileges extended to students in the State schools. In others they do not, and in order to acquire those rights the students must at the end of their course of study, pass examinations in the State schools or in their own schools in the presence of a delegate of the Ministry of Education. The relative numerical status of the two types of schools is:

Type	Progymnasia	Gymnasia
State	22	33
Private:		
Lithuanian	2	10
Jewish	5	14
German	4	5
Latvian	1	----
Polish	----	3
Russian	----	1

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Nine gymnasia and one progymnasium have been especially set aside for the education of girls, and eight for the education of boys. All

181 that we have here a rounded-off and self-contained culture. Such a culture never originates through a random accumulation of human beings, but always through a nation. In our case this culture was a typical peasant culture.

369 A combination of the most varied historical
565 circumstances, which cannot be gone into in this
162 context, led to the result that the Lithuanian
563 settling in villages and individual farms has found his way to the city only in most recent times and is beginning to imprint his own stamp on it.

The cultural upper class which determined the face of the Lithuanian city in the past centuries has changed in the course of time. Little is known concerning the city's earliest inhabitants.(1)

[113] 1. A. Bezzenberger, "Der Werdegang des litauischen Volkes," Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial-und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 1915, Vol. XIII, No. 1, p. 26. "Cities existed only sparsely and, like Vilna, founded in 1321, has probably more foreign than Lithuanian inhabitants."

In the fourteenth century Grand Duke Gediminas summoned German artisans and tradesmen into the country. (2) There followed the Hanse, which had

[113] 2. On the history of the Hanse in Lithuania cf. Walther Stein, "Vom deutschen Kontor in Kowno," Hansische Geschichtsblätter, 1916, Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 and 2, as well as the references given there.

an office in Kaunas. About the same time the Jews made their entrance and completely changed the city picture. Confined to the border provinces by Russian legislation in later centuries they also /146/ gave their stamp to the Lithuanian provincial cities before the first World War. Accord-

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ing to Ljubawski and Lithuanian cities of the sixteenth century were already overcrowded with Jews (3)

3. Cf. on this point Ljubawski, Oblastnoe dielenie i miestnoe upravlenie Litovski-Russkago gosydarstva ko vremeni izdaniia pervago Litovskago statuta (Districting and Local Administration of the Lithuanian-Russian State at the Time of the Issuance of the First Lithuanian Statute), as well as S. A. Berschadski, Litovski evrei (The Lithuanian Jews) (1883). In recent times the history of Judaism experienced a detailed presentation in Prof. A. Janulaitis, Žydai Lietuvoje (The Jews in Lithuania) (Kaunas, 1923).

The third city element, however, the Poles--as the upper class--at first assimilated the Lithuanian country population which moved in. Even in the nineteenth century a Lithuanian upper class still could not be formed in the cities of the country, since Russian legislation forbade the Lithuanians to occupy any official positions in their own country. Thus--by the irony of history--the first nucleus of an educated Lithuanian bourgeoisie arose in the cities of inner Russia, where the prohibition did not apply. In place of its own officialdom the land received Russian officials and garrisons, whose religious edification was taken care of by the state in this Roman Catholic country with the erection of Orthodox churches.

The World War finally ended this development through the founding of the Lithuanian state. All at once there is a city class educated abroad and now back home, which, though, not numerous, includes all professions, even artists and scholars. In addition a strong immigration from the countryside set in, for suddenly numerous possibilities to make a living in the cities, in officialdom, in

369 the military, and liberal professions, opened up
162 to the younger peasant generation. An initially
565 favorable economic development encouraged this
563 influx, which again completely changed the face of the city: the city of Kaunas alone doubled its population in a few years. In all areas a lively activity is being unfolded; along with material problems intellectual ones, literature, art, music, theater, science, are suddenly factors in the life of the people.

341 Knowledge of the development sketched here
121 is essential for the understanding of what follows. It might seem, that is, as if a presentation of the cultural elements of the Lithuanian people would have to be restricted solely to this most recent period of time, insofar as the city is concerned. /147/ The historic architecture of the city would then be excluded from our treatment, since it does not bear the stamp of the same racial type. This is perhaps also the reason why until today there is hardly a single Lithuanian presentation of the historic structures of the country.

341 Nevertheless the present work must consider the architecture of the Lithuanian city for various reasons: first of all it was the Lithuanian Grand Dukes, the high nobility, and the clergy who ordered the construction of churches and castles. Furthermore--we may think for example of classicism--the great artistic epochs are more or less international; and third, the baroque, the most important building style for Lithuania, exercised unquestionable influence on the Lithuanian folk art.

346 There are probably no foreigners visiting
177 the country to whom the great religious structures, especially in Kaunas, would not be objects of attention and deliberation. The face of these buildings is clearly turned toward the West and not toward the Russian East. From the west came the Roman-Catholic faith, proclaimed by Benedictines, Dominicans, Cistercians, and other orders in the

* [see cat. 116, pp. 162-165 -- Analyst]

The cathedral of Kaunas is also characteristic of the rest of the Russian religious structures in the country, to which specific structural regulations applied since the middle of the nineteenth century. Here we meet the main aisle, the large central dome, and the little onion-shaped towers surrounding it (Christ and the four evangelists). There also appears the compact central construction, which, for example, in the church of Ukmergē found an exceptionally good architectonic solution. In general the Russian provincial churches still preserved today, which, when constructed of wood, partially resemble the Lithuanian log churches, lose style or artistic value when built of stone. The same applies to the solitary Mohammedan mosques.(4) On the other hand, among the wooden Jewish

4. The settlement of the Tatars, who have mostly become assimilated, goes back to Vytautas. About 700 Tatars still live today in the district of Alytus. Also in Kaunas they have their own unadorned mosque.

synagogues there are some noteworthy structures, which, primarily through the broken forms in which their roofs rise like pyramids, make a singular impression. The very old synagogue of Šaukėnai may be named here. That the Jewish synagogues have taken over much ornamental decoration from the Lithuanian folk art, is clearly /149/ proved by the synagogue of Jurbarkas (Georgenburg) on the Memel.

The religious structures of Judaism can only be briefly touched upon in this context, since the Jews in Lithuania have led the life of a strictly isolated minority for centuries and have remained without influence on the cultural development of the country. The latter was exclusively controlled by that great spiritual current which the church of the West sent out over the country in an uninterrupted stream since the late Middle Ages.

[Lithuanian Constitution as of April 7, 1948]

644 652 Art. 74. The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR elects a Budget Commission, which reports its conclusions on the state budget of the Lithuanian SSR to the Supreme Soviet.

Art. 75. The report on the fulfilment of the state budget of the Lithuanian SSR is approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR and published for general information.

631 652 Art. 76. The budgets of the district, city, volost, small town and apilinki Soviets include the revenues from the local economy, deductions from the state revenues collected within their territory and likewise receipts from local taxes and imposts in amounts fixed by the laws of the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR.

Chapter VII. The Courts and the Procurator's Office

692 Art. 77. In the Lithuanian SSR justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR, the District and People's Courts, the Special Courts of the USSR established by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

[693] Art. 78. In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law.

Art. 79. The Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR is the highest judicial organ of the Lithuanian SSR. The Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs of the Lithuanian SSR.

[641] Art. 80. The Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR for a term of five years.

Art. 81. District Courts are elected by the district Soviets of Working People's Deputies for a term of five years.

Art. 82. People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the cities and volosts on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of three years.

695 [563] Art. 83. Judicial proceedings in the Lithuanian SSR are conducted in the Lithuanian and Russian languages, persons not knowing these languages being guaranteed the opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and likewise the right to use their own language in court.

Art. 84. In all Courts of the Lithuanian SSR cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to defense.

693 Art. 85. Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Art. 86. Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by officials and citizens within the territory of the Lithuanian SSR generally, is exercised by the Procurator-General of the USSR directly and also through the Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR.

21: Kolarz J-4 (no date) 1952 R1 Soviet Union R1
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speaking. The Memel Statute signed by France, Britain, Italy and Japan legalized the Lithuanian *fait accompli* but stipulated that the Memel territory should enjoy internal autonomy. Russia rejected the Memel Statute and even protested against it as interfering with Lithuania's internal affairs.

In March 1939, Hitler repeated for Germany's benefit the *coup de force* of 1923, detached Memel from Lithuania and brushed aside the Memel Statute. In January 1945, the Red Army conquered the Memel area and restored it to Soviet Lithuania. The Russian conquest of Memel, which ceased, of course, to be an autonomous territory and became an integral part of the Soviet Union, finally consecrated the unity of the Njeman valley.

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As one of the most important ports of the U.S.S.R. on the Baltic coast, Soviet Klaipeda was too important to be left in Lithuanian hands. Russian colonization began, providing staff for the extensive Klaipeda ship-repairing works and for other important enterprises. In 1947 the number of Russians in the port was large enough to warrant the opening of a permanent Russian theatre.

RUSSIAN KOENIGSBERG

PR. 175 648

By annexing Koenigsberg, and by converting it into a purely Russian city, Soviet Russia has in the geopolitical and ethnical sense outflanked the Baltic States and transformed them into a kind of Russian hinterland. Figuratively speaking, the whole of Soviet East Prussia constitutes a belt which cuts off the unreliable Baltic nations from the West.

The annexation of north-eastern East Prussia, with Koenigsberg as administrative centre, is a great historical triumph for Russian policy. This former German province had played a conspicuous part in Russian military history: it had been the battleground of four consecutive wars which Russia had waged against a western enemy; the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the Napoleonic Wars and the First and Second World Wars. The idea of permanently attaching East Prussia to the Russian Empire is not new to Russia's ruling circles. It had been suggested during the Seven Years' War when the troops of Czarina Elizabeth occupied East Prussia, but only the Soviet Union possessed enough dynamic strength to put the annexation of that territory into effect.

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The Soviet writer, Vyacheslav Shishkov, in his great historical novel *Yemelyan Pugachov* evoked the memory of the first Russian occupation of Koenigsberg. Although the novel was written at the height of the Russian-German conflict, Shishkov described the harmonious relations which had prevailed between Russians and East Prussians at the time of the Seven Years' War. When occupying Koenigsberg, said Shishkov, 'Russian progressive officers were interested in everything that was use-

[cf. cat. 116, pp. 104-118, R1 Sov. Un., 22: Kolarz -- Analyst]

3: Washington & Macgowan G-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RB1 Baltic Countries
Lithuania: KB5

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under the law. To protect old craftsmen of minority nationalities who might find it difficult to pass the required examinations, especially in the Lithuanian language, the Registrar may permit persons with good qualifications, who have engaged in their craft for more than 5 years, to continue their work if there is a labor shortage in their respective trades. Such persons are to be included in a special list filed in the Registrar's office, and they will retain their titles if they continue their work during an additional 10 years to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

The law applies to approximately 23,000 skilled workers in Lithuania.